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EXAMINER

LEROUX, ETIENNE PIERRE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2161

DATE MAILED: 01/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/928,480	HIRAHARA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Etienne P LeRoux	2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21,31-38 and 41-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21,31-38 and 41-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 October 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Status

Claims 1-21, 31-38 and 41-44 are pending, claims 22-30, 39 and 40 have been cancelled.

Claims 1-21, 31-38 and 41-44 are rejected as detailed below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by US Pat No 6,444,965 issued to Ha et al (hereafter Ha).

Claims 18 and 20:

Ha discloses a local food data base [Fig 3, 150] storing information about food to be managed for every user; access means for accessing via a public communication network [Fig 4, Internet] to a main data server [cooking data and recites provided over the Internet] ; and data processing means adapted to be accessed via a user communication network from a food storage apparatus or a food processor [Fig 2] to receive a requirement for readout of the information about the food stored on the local food data base, thereby accepting the requirement and providing the information about the food [Figs 3 and 4, col 4, lines 45-65]

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-11 and 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of US Pat No 5,798,694 issued to Reber et al (hereafter Reber) and further in view of US Pat No 5,745,712 issued to Turpin et al (hereafter Turpin).

Claims 1, 10 and 41:

Brown discloses a main data server [system is able to be connected to the Internet, paragraph 27, Fig 2] having a main food data base [Fig 2, intended food related database 52, Fig 2] storing information about food to be managed together with a food identification code for every food [RF broadcasts, paragraph 51, the information about food including information

about management of the food [inventory control 50, Fig 2, expired food items, paragraph 92]
the main data server being adapted to be externally connected via a public communication
network [Internet, paragraph 27];

Brown discloses above essential elements of the claimed invention and furthermore,
discloses a storage area for food and home related products comprising a refrigerator/freezer
[paragraph 49] but is silent regarding a storage area comprising which processes food. Reber
discloses a storage area which processes food [col 3, lines 10-20, storage place 24 can be an oven
which can heat the food item 20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art
at the time the invention was made to modify Brown to include processing food as taught by
Reber for the purpose of not only cooling the food item but also heating the food item. The
skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Brown per the above in order to include a
home appliance which is used to cook food.

Furthermore, Brown discloses a user data server [Fig 2, home system is able to be
connected to the Internet] having a user food database [Fig 3, storage area 40, paragraph 82,
current inventory of food related items within a particular household] storing the information
about the food to be managed for every user, the user data server being adapted to access to the
main data server via the public communication network

Furthermore, Brown discloses a food storage apparatus [Fig 2, 40, paragraph 49] having
a food managing function and adapted to access via a user communication network to the user
data server, the food storage apparatus including food identification code input means for
inputting the identification code affixed to the food, access means for accessing via the main data

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server to the global food data server so that the information about the food corresponding to the food identification code is downloaded, and data control means accessing via the user data server to the local food data server to receive the food information.

Brown discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose a food processor having an automatic food processing function. Reber discloses a food processor having an automatic food processing function [col 3, lines 5-20]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Brown to include a food processor having an automatic food processing function as taught by Reber for the purpose of including a storage place which can heat the food item [col 3, line 18]. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Brown per the above in order to include an oven which is a well-known kitchen appliance [col 3, lines 10-15]. Furthermore Reber discloses the food processor including food identification code input means for inputting the identification code affixed to the food [col 3, lines 24-29].

Brown discloses above food storage apparatus which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code. Brown, however, does not disclose a food processor which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Brown to include a food processor which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code for

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the purpose of providing a food processor (oven) with the same automated functions as the food storage apparatus because Reber teaches that a food storage apparatus (refrigerator/freezer and an oven are both well-known kitchen appliances [Reber, col 3, lines 5-15].

The combination of Brown and Reber discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose a main food database and a user database associated with a food storage apparatus and a food processor. Turpin discloses the principles of good database design (i.e., normalization) which includes avoiding duplicate data in tables (each field should appear in one table only) [col 31, lines 54-65]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Brown and Reber to include a main food database and a user database associated with a food storage apparatus and a food processor based on the disclosure of Turpin for the purpose of integrating the local data into one database and similarly integrating the remote data into a single database. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Brown and Reber per the above such that good database design is maintained and data has only to be inputted once because there is a single integrated database system.

Claim 2:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses wherein the food storage apparatus has a function of the user data server [Fig 4, paragraph 85]

Claims 3 and 42:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses wherein the main data server includes a personal food management data base and receives from the user data server the information about the food corresponding to a content stored on the local food data base, thereby storing the received information about the food [Fig 4, paragraph 85].

Claims 4, 43 and 44:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses wherein the main data server accepts an access to the personal food management database received via the public communication network from a portable terminal unit [Fig 2, portable computer system 70].

Claim 5:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claims 1 and 3 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses wherein the user data server accepts an access to the user food database receives via the public communication network from a portable terminal unit [Fig 2]

Claim 6:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claims 1 and 3 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses a portable terminal unit adapted to be connected to the public communication network so as to access via the main data server to the

personal food management data base [Fig 2, portable computer system enters food related preferences which are stored in device 60].

Claim 7:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claims 1, 3 and 4 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses the food storage apparatus uploads the information about the food stored on the user food database to the portable terminal unit [paragraph 75]

Claim 8:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Brown discloses wherein the food identification code input means of the food storage apparatus receives the food identification code delivered from a radio tag affixed to the food, and the data control means of the food storage apparatus accesses to the food local data base regarding the food identification code received by the food identification code input means, thereby adding or deleting the information about the food [paragraph 51]

Claim 9:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Reber discloses wherein the food identification code input means of the food processor receives the food identification code delivered from a radio tag affixed to the food, and the data control means of the food processor accesses to the local food data base regarding the food identification code received by the food identification code input means to

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download the information about processing of the food in the information about the food, thereby executing the automatic food processing function on the basis of the information about processing of the food [Reber, Fig 5]

Claim 11:

The combination of Brown, Reber and Turpin discloses the elements of claim 1 as noted above and furthermore, Reber discloses wherein when having executed the automatic food processing, the food processor delivers to the user data server a requirement of deleting the information about management of the food from the local food data base [Reber, Fig 7, step 112].

Claims 12, 15 and 31-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ha in view of Reber.

Claims 12 and 15:

Ha discloses a main food data base [abstract includes cooking operations and menus downloadable from the Internet] storing information about food to be managed, the information about food including information about management of the food and information about processing of the food; and data processing means accepting an access received via a public communication network from a user data server, the data processing means further accepting the information about the food corresponding to the food identification code stored on a main food data base when the information about the food is required to be downloaded, thereby providing the information about the food [Fig 3, col 4, lines 45-65].

Ha discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose a food identification code for every food. Reber discloses a food identification code for every food. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ha to include a food identification code for every food as taught by Reber for the purpose of monitoring at least one condition of the food [col 3, lines 23-28]. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Ha per the above such that a smart kitchen can be realized wherein the task of manually entering information about the food item can be avoided thus reducing manual operations and the possibility of user error [col 1, lines 25-45].

Claim 31:

Ha discloses access means for accessing via a main data server to a main food data base and downloading information about food [downloading cooking data and cooking operations, abstract], data control means for accessing via a user data server [Fig 4, 300] to a user food database [Fig 3, 150] to receive the information about the food; and food processing control means for inputting the food identification code affixed to the food to be processed, executing an automatic food processing on the basis of the information about processing obtained by the access means and the data control means [Fig 3, col 4, lines 45-65].

Ha discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food. Reber discloses food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food [col 3, lines 23-28]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in

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the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ha to include food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food as taught by Reber for the purpose of monitoring at least one condition pertaining to the food [col 3, lines 23-30]. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Ha per the above in order to create a smart kitchen which automatically processes a food item [col 1, lines 25-35]. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Ha per the above in order to reduce manual data entry and thus reduce the possibility of error(s) [col 1, lines 25-40].

Claim 32:

The combination of Ha and Reber discloses the elements of claim 31 as noted above and furthermore, Reber discloses wherein the food identification code input means receives the food identification code delivered from the radio tag affixed to the food, and the data control means accesses to the local food data base to download the information about processing of the food and execute an automatic food processing on the basis of the information of processing of the food [col 3, lines 23-30].

Claim 33:

The combination of Ha and Reber discloses the elements of claim 31 as noted above and furthermore, Reber discloses wherein the food identification code input means receives the food identification code delivered from a radio tag affixed to the food, and the data control means accesses to the global food data base to download the information about processing of the food and execute an automatic food processing operation on the basis of the information about processing of the food [col 3, lines 23-30].

Claims 34 and 38:

The combination of Ha and Reber discloses the elements of claim 31 as noted above and furthermore, Reber discloses delivering, to the user data server, a requirement for deletion from the local food data base of the information about management of the food when the automatic food processing has been executed for the food [col 8, lines 60-65].

Claims 35-37:

Ha discloses causing access means to access via a main data server to a main food data base to download information about food corresponding to the food identification code [downloading cooking data and cooking operations, abstract], causing data control means to access via a user data server to a local food data base to receive the information about the food [Fig 3, 150]; and causing the food identification code input means to input the food identification code affixed to the food stored in a food storage apparatus and managing the stored food on the basis of the information about the food obtained by the access means and the data control means [Fig 7A].

Ha discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food. Reber discloses food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food [col 3, lines 23-28]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ha to include food identification code input means for inputting a food identification code affixed to food as taught by Reber for the purpose of monitoring at least one condition pertaining to the food [col 3, lines 23-30]. The skilled

artisan would have been motivated to modify Ha per the above in order to create a smart kitchen which automatically processes a food item [col 1, lines 25-35]. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to improve the invention of Ha per the above in order to reduce manual data entry and thus reduce the possibility of error(s) [col 1, lines 25-40].

Claims 13, 14, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Ha and Reber and further in view of Brown.

Claims 13 and 16:

The combination of Ha and Reber discloses the elements of claims 12 and 15 as noted above but does not disclose a personal food management data base managed for every user and receiving from the user data server the information about the food corresponding to a content stored on the local food data base and storing the same. Brown discloses a personal food management data base managed for every user and receiving from the user data server the information about the food corresponding to a content stored on the local food data base and storing the same [Fig 2, 60]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ha and Reber to include a personal food management data base managed for every user and receiving from the user data server the information about the food corresponding to a content stored on the local food data base and storing the same as taught by Brown for the purpose of providing a database of personal user information which can be readily accessible by the main server. The skilled artisan would have been motivate to improve the combination of Ha and Reber per the above such that the main

server can access the database of personal user information when the user is off-line, i.e., the user is not logged onto the network.

Claims 14 and 17:

The combination of Ha and Reber discloses the elements of claims 12 and 15 as noted above but does not disclose accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the access being received via the public communication network. Brown discloses accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the access being received via the public communication network [Fig 2, 70]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ha and Reber to include accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the access being received via the public communication network as taught by Brown for the purpose of providing and receiving communications via a portable device. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Ha and Reber per the above in order to communicate with the system while away from a desk-top computer terminal.

Claims 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ha in view of Brown.

Claims 19 and 21:

Ha discloses the elements of claims 18 and 20 as noted above but does not disclose accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the

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access being received via the public communication network. Brown discloses accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the access being received via the public communication network [Fig 2, 70]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ha to include accepting an access from a portable terminal unit to the personal food management data base, the access being received via the public communication network as taught by Brown for the purpose of providing and receiving communications via a portable device. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify Ha per the above in order to communicate with the system while away from a desk-top computer terminal.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments and claim amendments filed 10/25/2005 have been considered but are not persuasive for the reasons given below.

Applicant Argues:

Applicant states in the fourth paragraph of page 10 "Claim 18 recites, inter alia, a user food database storing information about food to be managed for every user."

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., a user food database storing information about food to be managed for every user) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the

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specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicant Argues:

Applicant states in the seventh paragraph of page 10 “Claim 20 recites a food managing method comprising, inter alia, storing on a user food database managing food for every user, information about food to be managed.”

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. MPEP § 2106 requires Office personnel to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. *E-Pass Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp.*, 343 F.3d 1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (claims must be interpreted in view of the specification without importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily). *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551 (CCPA 1969). See also *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant fails to provide in the specification a clear and concise description of “user food database.” Examiner will interpret above term to mean “any large or extensive collection of information.”¹

The following disclosure by Ha is pertinent:

Column 1, lines 30-50:

The microwave oven usually includes control information about various cooking data preset therein. While the preset cooking control information seems convenient, since there is a wide range of cooking menus which vary according to particular countries, the likes or dislikes of the user, etc., there is a limit for storing such a wide range of cooking control data in one microwave oven. Further, even if a large amount of cooking control information is stored in the microwave oven, since there is a limited number of cooking

¹ Webster's New World College Dictionary, Fourth Edition

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materials usually cooked by the user according to his/her preferences, likes, etc., storing a great deal of cooking control information has relatively low practical use.

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Recently, there are many computer users who get information from the Internet. By using the Internet, such a wide range of cooking control information can be obtained, and the user may select his/her desired cooking menu as he/she likes. Accordingly, there is a need for developing a microwave oven capable of receiving cooking recipes through the Internet.

Examiner maintains above cooking information stored in the microwave in combination with the information which can be downloaded via the Internet comprises a large or extensive collection of information and thus the disclosure by Ha reads on the claim feature “user food database.”

Applicant Argues:

Applicant states in the fourth paragraph of page 11 “Claim 1 recites a main data server having a main food data base and a user data server having a user food database. As none of Brown et al., Reber et al. or Turpin et al. disclose or suggest these features, as acknowledged by the Examiner, the combination of the three references does not include all the claim limitations and does not present a prima facie case of obviousness.”

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. Distributed databases comprising a client database and a server database are well-known in the art.² Furthermore, MPEP § 2106 requires Office personnel to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim are not read into the claim. E-Pass Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp., 343 F.3d 1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed cir 2003)

² Refer US Pat No. 5,560,008 issued to Johnson et al

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(claims must be interpreted in view of the specification without importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily). In re Prater, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550-551(CCPA 1969). See also In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322(Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant fails to provide in the specification a clear and concise description of “main food database” and “user data server.” Examiner will interpret “main food database” as a central database or server database and a “user data server” as a client database or local database. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to coordinate information stored in a server database with information stored in a client database.

Still further, the following disclosure by Brown is pertinent:

Fig 2: Brown discloses a server database [Fig 2, 84a-84n] and a client database [Fig 2, 52]

Fig 3: Brown discloses a server database [Fig 3, 70] and a client database [Fig 3, 94 and 96]

Examiner concludes that the prior disclosure of the well-known client database and a server database and the disclosures by Brown reads on the claim 1 limitations “main data server having a main food data base” and “a user data server having a user food database”

Applicant Argues:

Applicant states in the fifth paragraph of page 11 “It is further submitted that Turpin et al. are non-analogous prior art as they are neither from applicant’s field of endeavor nor reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which applicant’s were faced and would not logically have commended themselves to applicant’s attention when considering their problem.

Examiner Responds:

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Examiner is not persuaded. It is difficult to respond to above argument because applicant does not state what problem the inventors of the present invention were attempting to solve.

Nevertheless, in response to applicant's argument that Turpin is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977

F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The following taken from above Office Action is relevant.

The combination of Brown and Reber discloses the essential elements of the claimed invention as noted above but does not disclose a main food database and a user database associated with a food storage apparatus and a food processor. Turpin discloses the principles of good database design (i.e., normalization) which includes avoiding duplicate data in tables (each field should appear in one table only) [col 31, lines 54-65]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Brown and Reber to include a main food database and a user database associated with a food storage apparatus and a food processor based on the disclosure of Turpin for the purpose of integrating the local data into one database and similarly integrating the remote data into a single database. The skilled artisan would have been motivated to modify the combination of Brown and Reber per the above such that good database design is maintained and data has only to be inputted once because there is a single integrated database system.

Examiner maintains Turpin is relied upon for the disclosure of good database design.

One of ordinary skill in the art when considering the teachings of Brown and Reber would have been motivated to look to Turpin for the basics of good database design such that the teachings of Brown and Reber could be integrated in an accurate and efficient manner.

Applicant Argues:

Applicant states in the paragraph joining pages 11 and 12 "With respect to the combination of Reber et al with Brown et al., the examiner alleges that the use of an oven as the

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storage space of Reber et al corresponds to a food processor. However, it is respectfully submitted that even assuming that heating the food in the oven of Reber et al. is regarded as processing food, the oven of Reber et al. is not adapted to access via a communication network a user data server having a user food data base.”

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Furthermore, applicant is referred to above Office Action where the limitations are mapped to the cited prior art. Regarding the combination of the Brown et al reference and the Reber et al reference the following motivation statement is taken from above Office Action:

Brown discloses above food storage apparatus which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code. Brown, however, does not disclose a food processor which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Brown to include

a food processor which accesses via a user data server and the food identification code a main data server in order to download information corresponding to the food identification code for the purpose of providing a food processor (oven) with the same automated functions as the food storage apparatus because Reber teaches that a food storage apparatus (refrigerator/freezer and an oven are both well-known kitchen appliances [Reber, col 3, lines 5-15].

It is noted that the reason for combining the references is taken from the disclosure of Reber.

Applicant Argues:

In paragraphs 2-7 of page 12 and page 13, applicant repeats arguments considered above.

Examiner Responds:

Examiner is not persuaded. Applicant is referred to above responses by examiner.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Etienne LeRoux whose telephone number is (571) 272-4022. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Safet Metjahic, can be reached on (571) 272-4023.

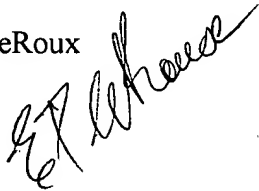
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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Patent related correspondence can be forwarded via the following FAX number (571) 273-8300.

Etienne LeRoux

1/5/2006

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Etienne LeRoux', written over the printed name and date.